TERMS OF ADVERTISING

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

GREELEY & McELRATH, Publish

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Whig Members to vote against Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Winthrop's uniform, decided, consistent course was summed up in that paper with the omphatic declaration that Mr. Winthrop had voted rom first to last exactly as Mr. Giddings had, and that one was exactly the same sort of Abolitioniat as the other. And yet Mr. Giddings and his squad have seen fit to see Mr. Winthrop beaten-they standing by and consenting-by Howell Cobb, one of the most determined, thorough-going, efficient

noble excrifice of public duty to personal malevo-Of those Free-Seilers who represent essentially Loco-Foco Districts-Preston King, Wilmot and perhaps Darkee-we do not here speak. They might perhaps urge that, while their constituents would prefer an advocate of Free Soil for Speaker, they would desire to see him also an adversary of the Whig party ; so that they might exclaim

yet Mr. Giddings allows Howell Cobb, the Slave-

holder and Slavery Propagaudist, to beat Mr. Win

'I see before me a divided duty,'
and fairly decline to act decisively in the premises Mesers. Booth and Julian, although the constituents of each, bad they been required to choose be tween Mesers. Winthrop and Cobb, wou'd have given not less than five hundred majority in either were in some sort bound to respect the preference of their respective supporters rather than of their We are not admitting that are excuses of some sort

But Mesers. Giddings, Root and Allen stand before their constituents atterly without apology .-They three represent the most decidedly Whigh portions of Ohio and Massachusetts-that is to say, those portions of those two intelligent and justly powerful States which most thoroughly agree with Mr. Winthrop on all the points whereon he differs from Mr. Cobb. This is a truth which even they dare not deny, and which no amount of din about 'Taylorites,' Taylorism,' & s. will suffice to obscure. They knew right well that Mr. Winthoop would have been Speaker had it rested with their constituents instead of themtelves to vote on that last ballot for Speaker -Each of them owed his election mainly to Whig votes-that is, to the votes of freemen who on every question whereon Messrs. Cobb and Winthrop differ agree most heartily with the latter. By the votes of the Representatives from those differ agree most heartily with the latter. strong Whig Districts are Mr. Winthrop and the Whig party stricken down, and the rule of the House given over to an ultra Loco Foco and Slavery Propagandist from Georgia. In behalf of a sed People, we appeal from the perverse and factious course of these Representatives to the only, deliberate judgment of their constitu-ants. To those constituents, let the facts be day presented, and we shall confidently await their decision.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Mr. Invine introduces this biograph manuscript for several years, and it is now presented

Tae work commences with a preliminary notice of Arabia and the Arabs, describing in a graceful narrative the fortunes of that extraordinary people, with a free and rapid analysis of their prominent traits of charac-tir. The career of Mahomet is then portrayed in lively colors, and a condensed description presented of

and capable champions of Slavery Extension that or fanciful speculations, but corfines himself to giving can be picked out of Congress. He has siways a clear and harmonious digest of the facts, as laid down by the best authorities. The work displays no affects voted against Mr. Giddings, as Mr. Winthrop, tion of original research, but shows on every page the nineteen times out of twenty, has voted with him; the author made diligent and conscientious use of the drid. It is written in a spirit of liberal, philosophics throp, the consistent and decided though temperreflection, equally free from pedantry and prejudic ate antegonist of Slavery Extension, when a with a high and catholic view of the position and influbreath from him might have prevented it. 'Was ence of Mahamet in the development of history, and with a calm determination to do justice to his character. that done like Cassius?" Was it not rather an ig-He supposes that the enthusiastic and visionary spirit of Mahomet was gradually wrought up by soli tude, fasting, prayer and meditation, until, irritated by bodily disease into a state of temporary delirium, he fancied that he had received a revelation from Heaven, and proclaimed himself a prophet of the Most High. In this there was self deception, but no imposture. believed in the reality of the vision, and interpreted all subsequent dreams and impulses to the same purport He was thus an enthusiast acting under a mental delu sion; persuaded of his divine mission as an agent for religious reform, and striving, with a sublime devoted the character of Mahomet in the early part of his ca reer, while exposed to persecution and suffering at case for the former, might plead that they had Mecca. A signal charge, however, takes place after been mainly elected by Loco-Foco votes, and his flight to Medica, when he finds himself revered as a prophet, and obeyed as the chief of a powerful and warlike host of votaries. From that time the religious enthusiasm which threw a glow of plety over his early deads, is blended with the worldly passions which now decrines of forbestance and resignation, become vindictive towards his commiss, and ambitions of ex-tended rule. But he had no deeply concected place of nuivereal conquest. With great genius and a fruit'u excit-ment, and often the vistim of external circum stances. His schemes grew out of his fortune, and no his fortune out of his schemes. When he reached Me he might preach without molestation, but power sed-dealy broke in upon him, and for a time he used it in petty forays and local fends. His military plans ex panded with his resources; they were by no means

aon, his resignation to the will of God was exhib

was launched in a career of co-quest that earried him forward with its own resistless violence. His military

city of manners and appearance as in the days of his

the don inion of the faith. He used his temporal power

moting the victories of the faith, and relieving the poor

among its votaties; so little did he desire to accumu

lemands a corresponding thoughtfulness in the reader On this account, many would regard his writings as severe and unattractive. They cannot be perused with they had their origin. If there was a greater alloy is the refined materials of their composition, they would gain a larger field of admiration. On the other hand, wn most precious experiences, would naturally regard them with an enthusiasm bordering on extravegano to those who had not been affected by their strong mag netic influence. This we know in fact to be the case.
As the expression of the inmost soul of the author pirit which delights in grotes que conceptions and far stoned imagery, making the reader open his eyes in a gaze of wonderment. On the contrary, we find pages to succession flowing calmiy and smoothly on, in a vein of pure and vigorous English, which present nothing to attract the attention of readers who are always on the watch for something salient and startling-Nor does the author pretend to deal in thoughts or expressions which may not find their parallel in the productions of other writers. But he is original, in the sense that his ideas are always his own; he does no berrow even from his favorite lights; he always used his own eyes for the purposes of observation; and he oberiabes a singular self-reliance, as respects the workings of his own intellect. This produces the remark-

The strongly-marked religious spirit of these volumes s interfused with their picturesque descriptions and pungent criticisms in a manner that is rare in modern literature. Every subject is regarded in the light of a spiritual principle, and what is deemed by the suther to be the essence of Christianity sends its per

e union of earnestness and dignity which character

exectous of authority, who has a cisim to be beard

ud hence his style often assumes a tone almost pro-

vading inducace throughout his productions. embined with a prevalent distrust in the tendencies haman nature, Mr. Dana's views are often tinged with a mild sadness, which leads him to look wistfully to the Past as a relial from the dissatisfactions of the Present.
A more bopeful, and, as we believe, a sounder philoso-Future, but no one can deny him the merit of being as sincere and usually as eloquent an advocate as the ideas

The to lowing extract from an article called "Old Times" is an idestration of the above remark, and at the same time presents a pleasing specimen of the

peculiar graces of Mr. Dana's style:

"It went to my heart when they cleared the old par a panels of the prints of the months-July with her

lefty works of God, and walked by his still waters in the relative of the long stretch of a rough heath. The tests was not pampered and vilistes by ill amorted prettiness, turning the unnumbered beauties, the simplicity and outpared and vilistes by ill amorted prettiness, turning the unnumbered beauties, the simplicity and outpared grandeur of this giganifecant, into the hundled and offensively contrasted growd of a sarden, but the book, if loged and contrasted growd of a sarden but the process with its green or silvery more, was looked upon, though not seeded in a bed of reservibles, and plats; the woldenme perfume of the pine was grateful, and the originated over its failen and matted leaves pleasant to the foot.

ST. LEGER: On The Theraps or Life. New Tork:

G. P. Pateam.

Judging this unique composition by the ordinary raise of novel writing, most readers would pronounce it barren of incident, and without a soff inently development. Schence has annieved her industry raise of novel writing, most readers would pronounce it barren of incident, and without a soff inently development. Schence has annieved Americaged without miliphication is incalculable—forgyrss is still the pass-word of confederated Americaged without as and of many of the most admirable productions of Ri hier. In truth, St. Leger is almost productions of Ri hier. In truth, St. Leger is almost productions of Ri hier. In truth, St. Leger is almost productions of Ri hier. In truth, St. Leger is almost productions of Ri hier. In truth, St. Leger is almost productions of Ri hier. In truth, St. Leger is almost and the productions of Ri hier. In truth, St. Leger is almost productions of Ri hier. In truth, St. Leger is almost productions of Ri hier. In truth, St. Leger is almost productions of Ri hier. In truth, St. Leger is almost productions of Ri hier. In truth, St. Leger is almost productions of Ri hier. In truth, St. Leger is almost productions of Ri hier. In the production of the Address.

We copy here that the Address:

Leed not system the Addr productions of Ri hter. In truth, St. Leger is almost without a prototype in English literature, and bears without a prototype in English literature, and bears the most decided impression of the German cultivation in which it had its origin. It is not to be read for the tion of the workings of a deep inner experience, and the rich blessoming out of pharacter amid the agitations it a skeptical and formenting age. In this point of view it is a work of originality and undentable power. The pervading tone is too sombre tor the popular taste the movement is of too quiet and subdued a observeter but run together in a certain dim, confused mys-ticism; and the sequel leaves to in the same dreamy uncertainty which marks the evolution of the plot. On this secount we do not predict that St. Leger will be

overnor goes strong for introducing and encouraging dvancing the agricultural interest; affirms that goton of the existence of Slavery. In regard to the territorial question be denies that the free States have an xclusive right to the enjoyment of Territories sequired ion of Southern valor, but says that if the People the States formed out of the territory elect to exclude Slavery, the South will most cheerfully acquisses and extend to them the right hand of fellowship. All he saks is that Congress should not interfere and decide n advance. He then discusses the origin and advan tages of Slavery, condemning the one but praising the other, and thinks the North would be a great loser were the institution abolished. He says also of the ne-

They are already too numerous to be sent across to Atlantic. Where does the natural order of thing point out to them a home, if in the course of Providence, the relation of insater and slave shall cease textist? Some may be sent to Africa, but the vast might must remain upon this continent, to the Wes and South of our territorial limits, where there is no prijudice against color, and no controversy amount ones. We cannot look into the fourer, its developments are all beyond our comprehension; but the production may be hararded, that before alavery and cease, the period shall be fitted for self-government and the master will lose nothing by his removal.

We conve one or two paragraphs from the conclusions We copy one or two parsgraphs from the conclud-

lutions were offered by Mr. Seabrock and adopted in the S. C. House of Representatives on the 19th instant

and sent to Washington by Telegraph.

Rescired, That we heardly approve of the bold, decided and truly Southern position assumed by our Representatives in Congress, by the emphade expression of the determination of our people recently made by the Hon F. W. Colorek, and enforced by the colesaynes: "Their if W. Colorek, and enforced by the colesaynes: "Their if Startery was abolished in the District of Commits by Souther of Wellington of the District of Commits by Congress, or the Wilmost Provision adopted, the Union would be dissoured."

Received, That the thanks of this Legislature be returned to them, to behalf of our people, for so unly representing their wishes, rights, and honor.

Singulas Incident is a Mad House.—Some mouths since, as incident occurred in our City Long.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

WHOLE NO. 2713

advancing the agricultural interest; affirms that cotton can be, and is to a great extent, cultivated by
white labor to Alabama, and therefore the notion that
white cannot work in its climate is mistaken; and dewhite cannot work in its climate is mistaken; and deton the any discrete villaging. I short there by tree.

Upsilon.

The Insurances on the Hofinery of the Mosers

\$4,000 reloaured in Citizens', Williamsburgh. Os tores on South-st adjoining Reinery.

Boward, N.Y. \$10,000 Treston, N.J. \$11
National 10,000 N American Phil. It
Albany 10,000 N Western, Oswego Is
Albany 10,000 N Western, Oswego Is
Marchants, Buston 15,000 Lexington, Ky. It
Manufacturers 10,000 Augusta, Ga. 5

Loss on goods to above stores trifling. Total on Rednery, \$245 000 On Dwellings ... Stores ... 95 000 Total

of which there was 132,000 In Hartford Offices \$30,000 in N York Offices \$132,000 Other 85,000

Boston ... 55.000 Unter Philadelphia ... 45.000 Total \$347,000 COMMISSION ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO. - Pri

Working Soldiers in California -A lette

The Fifth Anniversary of the above Society was

GENERAL NOTICES

Publishers, Clinton Hall, 151 Nausands, near the Part Dr. Show, author of various works on, and pracof Mrs. 71. S. Gove Nichols, Water-cure Physicsen. 6 Lexington-av.—Consultations from 16 to 2 street. 6 Lexington-av.—Consultations from 16 to 2 failents united at their residences. Mrs. Gove Nicholst Decures to Ladies," 75 cents; "Experience in Water Cure." 25 cents; and a tract, graits may be had at Crow 24, 305 frond way, or by mail of the author. 250 im-